INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

No. 1734 Washington, D. C. June 12, 1959

N.C.A. to Publish Canned Foods Out-of-Stock Study as Final Report from The Philadelphia Project

With publication of Report No. 7 concerning "out-of-stock" as a factor in canned foods department management at the retail level, the N.C.A. announces termination of the Philadelphia Project as an activity of its Consumer and Trade Relations Program. Report No. 7 will be issued shortly.

Started at the beginning of 1955 as a three-year program to investigate key areas of canned foods department management, The Philadelphia Project has actually taken four years to complete.

In a recent meeting between N.C.A. Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell and Paul Cupp, president of American Stores, Philadelphia, at which The Philadelphia Project was officially ended, Mr. Cupp declared: "The Philadelphia Project has produced information which has assisted us to improve our own techniques for efficient canned foods department management. We are pleased to have been a part of the National Canners Association experiment. We feel we can speak broadly for the retail food industry when we offer congratulations on a job well done and thanks for a significant contribution to the science of food retailing."

Mr. Campbell expressed the canning industry's thanks for the splendid cooperation of American Stores in authorizing the extensive field work which was the basis of The Philadelphia Project. He declared: "The National Canners Association greatly appreciates the magnificent contribution of The American Stores to the canning industry in allowing us virtually unrestricted use of your retail store facilities and the advice of your executives in planning and conducting our investigation of canned foods at the retail level. Because of your cooperation, N.C.A. has been able to conduct one of the most intensive studies of any group of grocery store products ever possible.

"As a result of this look at the anatomy of canned food sales both canners and retailers have gained insight into the management opportunities which exist for more efficient handling and selling to the consumer. It is the belief of our C. & T. R. Committee and our public relations counsel, Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, that the basic information needed by both industries has been contributed by The Philadelphia Project and the seven reports which will have been published with the appearance of the out-of-stock report. Further investigation in this area belongs logically in the hands of other companies or groups."

Mr. Cupp declared that his review of material to be issued in the forthcoming out-of-stock report indicates that it will be one of the most valuable guides to increased efficiency in canned foods department management to come from the entire study.

Study of State Taxation

Additional hearings have been scheduled by the Senate Small Business Committee on the problems of state taxation of interstate business. The Committee has announced that these hearings will be held June 19 in New York City in the morning and in Newark in the afternoon.

The June 19 sessions are expected to wind up the Committee investigation. Earlier hearings were held in Washington, D. C. April 8, and Boston May 1. The problem has resulted from recent Supreme Court decisions which held that states could tax income earned from exclusively interstate commerce.

Senators Harrison A. Williams (N. J.) and Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) who will preside at the June 19 hearings, issued a joint statement saying, "The Committee has been impressed by the seriousness and urgency of the problem facing thousands of small and medium size businesses and we all are hopeful that our studies will lead to the consideration and passage of remedial legislation before Congress adjourns this year."

The N.C.A. had submitted a statement to the Small Business Committee with regard to the canning industry's interest in the problem (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 11, page 155).

USDA Reports on Survey of Food Served in Factories

USDA has published results of its nationwide survey of food services in manufacturing plants.

Data collected from the survey show that almost 6,000 manufacturing plants with 250 or more employees provided some type of regular, on-premise, food service facility for use of plant personnel. This was about half of the plants of this size in the United States when the survey was made in the first two months of 1956.

In-plant facilities for serving food were comparatively new. According to plant executives, nearly three-fourths of these food services had been installed since 1935. The newer the factory, the more likely it was to have had some kind of food serving arrangements from the start.

Nearly two-thirds of the in-plant facilities were managed by outside catering firms, usually as an independent business. Most of the rest were run by company personnel. Regardless of the type of management, most were subsidized to some extent.

Food was available at noontime in nearly all facilities, and a large share were open during at least one other meal period. A few plants had some type of food service around the clock.

Wholesalers were the chief suppliers of food to these in-plant facilities, and frequently, for a particular commodity, all purchases were made from a single firm. Retailers were next in line, though considerably less important, achieving this position largely because of purchases made by small plants.

Canned foods were stocked in total quantities sufficient to last about a month. Except for canned foods, however, the food facilities appeared to buy food largely on an as-needed basis.

It is estimated by USDA that during a four-week period these in-plant facilities used food valued at approximately $20 million. This would bring yearly expenditures to about $260 million or about 3 percent of the estimated wholesale cost of food handled by all away-from-home eating places. Although factories with 250 or more employees account for less than 5

percent of all establishments, such plants employed almost 60 percent of the persons engaged in manufacturing.

Meat, dairy, and bakery products took 59 cents out of each dollar spent by these plant facilities for food; beverages took another 12 cents, as did fruits and vegetables together.

The USDA's first two reports on its survey are *Employee Food Services in Manufacturing Plants—Management Appraisals, Nature and Extent, Vending Machines* (Marketing Research Report No. 325), giving an over-all picture of these industrial food services, and *Buying Practices and Food Use of Employee Food Services in Manufacturing Plants* (Marketing Research Report No. 326), tabulating the average quantities used and the average expenditures per plant for all the different types of food.

The following table summarizes this type of data for broad categories of canned foods (Jan.-Feb., 1956):

Type of Data	Average plant size	Canned Fruits	Fruit[a] Juices	Canned Vegetables	Vegetable Juices	Canned Soups	Sauces[b]	Canned Meat	Canned Fish and Shellfish
PLANTS USING	(number)	(percent)							
All plants	1,537	77.8	76.5	85.6	65.1	61.6	80.9	59.5	73.6
Region:									
Northeast	1,254	72.1	81.4	84.9	63.3	69.7	89.6	71.5	81.3
North Central	2,013	83.8	76.1	88.6	68.9	64.8	84.8	59.1	74.4
South	1,105	72.6	70.5	79.5	62.1	46.6	87.3	44.2	59.2
West	1,481	86.6	79.7	92.6	69.7	60.7	85.8	65.5	87.5
Employee size group:									
250–499	353	62.5	58.5	72.3	48.4	52.1	76.3	46.1	60.0
500–999	699	79.4	78.6	85.5	61.1	65.2	88.6	57.3	73.5
1,000 or more	3,441	90.3	91.0	97.9	84.2	66.7	94.9	74.0	86.1
Form of operation:									
Company-operated	1,181	92.0	83.6	95.4	69.0	69.6	92.4	68.8	80.9
Contractor-operated	1,743	69.7	72.5	80.0	62.8	57.0	83.7	54.2	69.4
QUANTITY USED PER PLANT									
	(number)	(pounds)							
All plants	1,537	317.61	342.90	788.20	73.30	108.27	81.80	89.71	37.57
Region:									
Northeast	1,254	300.14	405.10	639.56	76.73	107.94	68.67	91.59	49.95
North Central	2,013	335.90	321.39	876.21	75.59	142.32	95.24	117.69	38.74
South	1,105	312.51	299.33	858.44	69.69	55.49	81.60	47.29	19.16
West	1,481	302.41	358.37	649.69	56.70	97.29	59.21	67.36	43.60
Employee size group:									
250–499	353	87.00	100.46	235.35	22.38	60.65	25.22	34.86	20.60
500–999	699	246.70	185.22	574.04	40.69	74.09	55.26	46.06	25.66
1,000 or more	3,441	598.21	718.64	1,503.79	151.72	185.19	159.70	182.46	64.72
Form of operation:									
Company-operated	1,181	463.35	442.01	1,124.07	93.51	138.80	106.87	94.71	51.56
Contractor-operated	1,743	234.98	286.71	597.77	61.84	90.97	67.68	86.88	29.64
EXPENDITURES PER PLANT									
	(number)	(dollars)							
All plants	1,537	56.17	31.22	101.96	7.38	17.82	13.84	57.32	21.68
Region:									
Northeast	1,254	55.82	33.59	88.73	7.61	18.88	12.18	59.17	29.34
North Central	2,013	60.01	31.62	113.07	7.82	22.93	16.15	75.38	22.28
South	1,105	51.67	27.47	105.63	6.96	9.01	13.36	28.80	10.81
West	1,481	50.83	32.17	78.90	5.16	14.50	8.77	44.04	24.18
Employee size group:									
250–499	353	15.98	11.78	30.52	2.59	10.18	4.53	23.15	14.21
500–999	699	44.27	17.29	77.63	4.15	12.64	10.46	29.35	14.70
1,000 or more	3,441	104.64	62.61	191.18	14.91	29.87	25.08	115.84	35.31
Form of operation:									
Company-operated	1,181	82.55	37.98	148.17	9.02	23.65	18.84	61.16	31.53
Contractor-operated	1,743	41.22	27.39	75.76	6.45	14.51	11.01	55.14	16.09

[a] Total juices and ades (single-strength equivalent). [b] Catsup, chili sauce, and other sauces, pickles, olives, relishes.

N.C.A. Lab Contracts with AEC

The N.C.A. Berkeley Laboratory has just signed a $38,800 research contract with the Atomic Energy Commission for measuring detergent removal in product washing using radioisotopic tracer techniques.

It has been known for some time that the addition of detergents to washers greatly facilitates soil, spray residue, and insect removal, but there is always the question of possible detergent residues in the product. This project is designed to determine the amount of washing which must follow the detergent bath to remove all traces of detergents.

This brings to four the number of contracts held by the N.C.A. Research Laboratories with government agencies to support research of importance to the canning industry. Others include projects on water reuse and radiation sterilization.

USDA Review of School Lunch Market for Canned Foods

A special summary on "The Market for Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Juices in Public Schools" has been prepared for the N.C.A. by market research personnel of the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA.

Among other things, the summary points out that the school market is primarily a local one; during the 1957-58 year 76 percent of the canned fruits, 86 percent of the canned vegetables, and all of the single-strength juices used in the school lunch program were purchased locally, according to the survey. Also, schools in communities of less than 2,500 people were reported to have a higher per capita value for canned foods than those located in more heavily populated areas.

Copies of the USDA market research review of the school lunch market for canned foods will be duplicated by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and will be available on request.

1958-59 Packs of Apples and Applesauce

Reports on the 1958-59 packs of canned apples and applesauce have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

Canned Apples

State	1957–58	1958–59
	(cases—basis 6/10)	
New York	806,844	1,056,043
Md., Pa., and Va.	2,014,871	2,019,160
Wash., Ore., and Idaho	519,005	377,503
California	179,842	123,692
Other states	147,623	62,734
U.S. Total	3,668,185	3,639,132

The total 1958–59 pack of apples amounted to 3,963,275 actual cases. Other states include Colo., Maine, Mich., and Wis.

Applesauce

State	1957–58	1958–59
	(actual cases)	
New York	4,270,756	4,645,483
Md., Pa., and Va.	6,104,081	7,326,691
Wash., Ore., and Idaho	449,697	204,976
California	2,493,306	2,528,025
Other states	688,437	1,297,726
U.S. Total	14,006,339	16,002,901

Other states include Mich., Maine, Tenn., Wis., and N. J.

Deciduous Fruit Production

Deciduous fruits are developing under generally favorable conditions, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. June 1 forecasts point to larger crops of peaches, pears, and apricots than were produced in 1958. However, a smaller crop of sweet cherries is in prospect, and western states expect fewer sour cherries than last year.

Apples

June 1 conditions indicate a 1959 apple crop slightly greater than last year's large crop and well above average. The outlook for Eastern states is for a crop somewhat larger than last year and substantially above average; Central states, up significantly from last year and sharply above average; Western states, down slightly from last year but somewhat higher than average.

Peaches

The 1959 peach crop is estimated at 78.9 million bushels, the largest crop since 1946. This is 11 percent larger than last year and 28 percent above average. However, most states outside of California expect smaller crops. Excluding the California clingstone crop, the rest of the U. S. crop is forecast at 48.9 million bushels compared with 50 million bushels last year and the average of 39.3 million.

The June 1 condition of California clingstones indicates a crop of 30 million bushels, 43 percent more than in 1958 and the largest crop of record. California's freestone crop is estimated at 14.4 million bushels, 25 percent greater than last year and the largest of record. Oregon and Utah also expect more peaches than last year, but the crops in other Western states have been damaged by weather and are not as large as last year's.

The Middle Atlantic states, the New England states, and New York expect above-average crops but not as many peaches as last year. The North Central states are down 13 percent from last year.

Pears

The pear crop, at 32,856,000 bushels, is indicated to be the largest since 1949. This is 14 percent above 1958 and 11 percent above the 1948-57 average. The expected increase in production is due entirely to more favorable prospects in the Pacific Coast states. Prospective production there is placed at 29,203,000 bushels, 19 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Production of Bartletts is indicated at 21,951,000 bushels, up 19 percent from 1958 and 15 percent greater than average. The crop of Bartletts in California is expected to amount to 16,251,000 bushels, one-fourth larger than last year and the largest of record.

Lower production prospects than last year are indicated for all other areas. Michigan is expecting a smaller crop than last year's record but substantially greater than the 10-year average.

Sweet Cherries

At 83,500 tons the June 1 indicated production of sweet cherries promises to be 5 percent below last year and 11 percent below average. Prospective production in the Western states is below both last year and average; for the Great Lakes states it is above both last year and average.

The California crop, estimated at 14,000 tons, is the second smallest since 1940. Royal Anne production is estimated at 4,000 tons compared with last year's short crop of 4,500 tons. Other varieties are estimated at 10,000 tons compared with 7,700 tons in 1958.

Michigan and New York expect sweet cherry crops that are equal to or above last year and above average. The Pennsylvania and Ohio crops are expected to be below both last year and average. Michigan's estimate of 14,500 tons on the basis of June 1 conditions is the second largest crop of record for that state.

Sour Cherries

Sour cherry production in the six Western states is estimated at 8,460 tons, 24 percent below last year and 19 percent below average. The first estimate for the five Great Lakes states will be made by USDA as of June 15 and will be released June 20.

Apricots

The crop of apricots is forecast at 229,500 tons, more than twice as large as last year's short crop and 10 percent above the average for 1948-57. In California production is expected to total 210,000 tons, compared with 90,000 tons last year. Utah expects about 38 percent more apricots than last year. The Washington crop is expected to be about the same as both last year and the year before.

Crop	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958	1959 Indicated
	(*thousands of bushels*)		
Peaches	61,483	71,069	78,883
Pears	29,590	28,890	32,856
	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	(*tons*)
Sweet cherries	93,613	87,610	83,500
Sour cherries*	10,439	11,120	8,460
Apricots	208,980	108,000	229,500

* Six western states.

Weights, Measures Meeting Finds No Need for Word 'Net'

The 44th National Conference on Weights and Measures has adopted the final report of its Committee on Laws and Regulations dealing, among other things, with use of the word "net" in declarations of quantity on packaged commodities.

The position taken by the Committee and approved by the Conference is that "the word net serves no real purpose in quantity statements." The statement adopted by the Conference states further:

"Through the years, weights and measures officials have been building public confidence in quantity statements on packages. It is felt that consumers generally *feel* that all declarations of quantity are in terms of net quantity. Although the use of the word 'net' is not discouraged, the committee urges that all states pursue the traditional role and accept such statements as are required in The Model Law and Model Regulation for Package Marketing Requirements and not require a supplemental 'net' in quantity declarations on packages. Such is the direction toward the desired uniformity."

This statement of policy is in line with recommendations made by the N.C.A. to the Committee on Laws and Regulations (see Information Letter of May 28, page 199).

Poultry Inspection Regulations

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of June 10 that the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA proposes to amend its regulations governing the inspection of poultry and poultry products.

The proposed amendments would incorporate definitions of the various classes of poultry and would specify labeling terminology.

The amendments would exclude from the definition of poultry products subject to the inspection certain products which contain some poultry meat, provided that this meat is from inspected poultry. Examples of such products are listed by USDA as bouillon cubes, soup bases, sauces, flavorings, and soups containing less than 2 percent poultry meat.

A change is proposed in the labeling of poultry food products prepared in plants exempt from continuous inspection.

Interested persons have until June 26 to submit written views and comments to the Poultry Division of the AMS.

House Group Seeks To Curtail Cost, Scope of Meat Inspection

The House Appropriations Committee has asserted that the entire cost of operating the U. S. Department of Agriculture should not be charged as a cost of the price support program. In its report on the bill making appropriations for the USDA for the coming fiscal year, the Committee stated that approximately 56 percent of the funds provided in the bill are for activities which are of more benefit to the general public than to the farmer.

The Committee said:

"While there are mixed benefits from most of the operations of the Department, many of them are of more benefit to the general public than to the farmer. In the opinion of the Subcommittee, the following activities of the Department are of primary benefit to the general public and should not be charged exclusively to the farmer: (1) Improvement and protection of public health, including home economics research, plant and animal disease and pest control, meat and poultry inspection, school lunch and special milk programs, and donations to schools, institutions and needy people; (2) International relations and National defense, including Foreign Agricultural Service, donations to Veterans Administration and Defense Department, donations to needy people abroad, International Wheat Agreement, emergency famine relief, sales for foreign currencies (Public Law 480), and bartered materials for stockpile; (3) Regulation and improvement of marketing, including all marketing research and regulatory activities, market inspection, grading, classing and standards, agricultural estimates, market news service, freight rate services, the Commodity Exchange Authority and the Farmers Cooperative Service; and (4) Conservation of natural resources, including the Soil Conservation Service, watershed protection, flood prevention, Great Plains program, and Agricultural Conservation program."

The Committee directed the USDA to review carefully present work under way and to discontinue activities which have become of marginal value; to redirect present activities "in the direction of the new needs to be met"; and to adopt a program of contractual arrangements on a cooperative basis with private industry wherever possible.

"This type of arrangement could be particularly effective in the field of research," the Committee reported. "The Department could greatly expand its work within existing funds, by arranging for private organizations interested in certain lines of work to finance a portion of the cost and to participate directly in the projects undertaken."

Consistent with this tone, the Committee stated with respect to the meat and poultry inspection programs:

"MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION

"In considering the meat and poultry inspection programs, the Committee has become seriously concerned with the current and potential levels of appropriations for these two activities.

"The Committee is not unmindful of and is sympathetic with the basic intent of the acts under which these programs are operated, i.e., to prohibit the sale of products from diseased animals or birds and to assure a sanitary product. However, the Committee is concerned with the extent of inspection activities now required, and the current and potential expenditures associated therewith, which appear to go far beyond those necessary to protect the public from disease and health hazards.

"Sizable expenditures of public funds for additional inspection of food products containing only portions of meat and poultry which have already been officially inspected and passed for wholesomeness can be seriously questioned as being in the public interest from the standpoint of health protection. There appears to be little merit to or public health protection from providing such costly inspection services at public expense. Inspection services at public expense, designed to assure such things as composition and ingredients of food products merely because they contain meat or poultry is a luxury we can ill afford in view of more important uses for the taxpayer's dollar.

"In view of the Committee's concern in this matter, and in view of the continuous expansion in the field of prepared or convenience-type foods containing meat and poultry, the Department is directed to (*a*) review its meat and poultry inspection programs to assure that funds made available in the bill are used to provide adequate inspection of livestock and poultry at time of slaughter; (*b*) review policies and procedures for inspection of food products containing meats or poultry subject to the Acts, with a view to eliminating or reducing these requirements, including consideration of legislative changes as may be necessary; and (*c*) submit a report to this Committee on its findings and actions.

"During the last session of Congress and again this session, legislation has been introduced which would permit the Department to perform meat inspection services through officers or employees of state agencies. The Committee feels that this may offer a partial solution to the problem of meeting increased demands for meat inspection. It urges the Department to give such approach thorough consideration in preparing future budget estimates for this activity.

"The Committee also wishes to encourage the Department to give further study to the possibility of placing less emphasis on quality control in connection with its meat inspection function."

Seed Quality Committee Meets

The Seed Quality Subcommittee of the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Committee met last week in Detroit. Carl G. Smith of Gerber Products Company, Chairman, had requested the meeting for the purpose of outlining a specific program for the current year. Committee activities during past years were reviewed and assignments were made to each member of the committee to call on research personnel at state experiment stations in their area during the year to discuss seed quality research programs of particular interest to the canning industry.

Some of the research projects to receive committee attention are improved methods of measuring seed vitality and potential productivity, development of more rapid methods for estimating seed viability, the nature of mechanical injuries incurred in harvesting and handling as they influence seed quality, control and identification of seed borne diseases as well as research on the physiology of seed production.

Cauliflower for Processing

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of May 28 that the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA proposes to issue U. S. standards for cauliflower for processing.

The proposed standards were developed by USDA at the request of processors, according to USDA.

The proposal provides for only one grade, U. S. No. 1. It is hoped that its use will provide a more uniform basis for contracts between growers and processors.

USDA reported that cauliflower is grown on a commercial scale in 10 states, with California, New York and Texas the largest producers. Total production in 1958 was 445 million pounds.

Interested persons have until July 1 to submit written views and comments on the proposed standards to the Fresh Products Standardization and Inspection Branch of the AMS.

Sorensen Tells How Canning Made Self-Service Possible

In an exclusive article for the special Super Market Issue of *Modern Grocer*, N.C.A. President Norman Sorensen pointed out how the canning industry made self-service, and thus the supermarket possible.

The special issue was given an extra distribution at the recent Super Market Institute convention, which, with its regular mailing totaled 25,000 copies. It included articles contributed by several food trade association presidents and other food trade leaders.

In addition to showing how the canning industry was the first to package in volume in consumer-size containers, Mr. Sorensen's article showed how the canned foods department is the mainstay of the store. He reported on the findings of the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program that canned foods offer the retailer the lowest handling cost of any product category, and account for one-fifth of the average super's total net profit and one-sixth of total store sales. The article also stressed the advantage to the retailer of canned foods' unique "best buy" position and their promise for increased sales and consumption.

New England Canning Industry

Two canners prominent in N.C.A. activities were feature speakers on the program of the 135th quarterly meeting of The New England Council at Middlebury, Vt., June 11 and 12. The meeting gave special recognition to New England's food processing industry.

The "History and Development of Canning in New England" was discussed by Robert A. Friend, vice president of Friend Brothers, Inc., Melrose, Mass., and a member of the N.C.A. Administrative Council, Board of Directors, and Consumer and Trade Relations Committee, using material supplied by the Information Division.

"New England's Part in the Nation's Food Supply" was presented by George B Morrill, Jr., vice president of Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me., past President of N.C.A. and member of the Administrative Council and Finance Committee, using material supplied by the Division of Statistics.

Status of Legislation

Agricultural trade development—H. R. 2420 (Poage of Texas), to authorize long-term supply contracts, and other bills to amend and extend P. L. 480 were the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee April 21-22.

Clayton Act—S. 726 (Sparkman and others), to make all future orders of the FTC self-executing and to provide penalties of $5,000 daily for violations of consent decrees, was passed by the Senate March 18 and was the subject of hearings by the House Antitrust Subcommittee May 27-28.

Consumer expenditures—H. R. 4420 (Zablocki of Wis.), to authorize the FTC to conduct an investigation which would include a determination of what portion of consumer expenditures for food and other farm products is realized by the farmer, the processor, the distributor, and others, has been referred to the House Commerce Committee.

Co-op jurisdiction—H. R. 200 (Mason of Ill.), to transfer jurisdiction over cooperatives' pricing from USDA to the Justice Dept., has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Co-op taxation—The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a proposed draft of legislation designed to "ensure the ultimate payment of a single tax on cooperative income," but bills embodying the Administration recommendations have not been introduced.

Corporate tax rates—H.R. 7523, to extend the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise taxes for one year, to June 30, 1960, was passed by the House June 8.

Country Life Commission—Bills providing for the creation of a Country Life Commission, to make broad recommendations on the total development of country life, were considered by the House Family Farms Subcommittee May 6-7.

Crew leader registration—H. R. 5930 (Kearns of Pa.) and S. 1778 (Javits), to provide for registration of crew leaders in interstate agricultural employment (as recommended by the Labor Dept.), have been referred to the Labor Committees. N.C.A. opposes.

Fair trade—H.R. 1253, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to authorize proprietors of trade-marked goods to control the resale prices of their distributors, was reported by House Commerce Committee June 9.

FDA artificial coloring—H.R. 7624 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the Food and Drug Act with respect to the use of artificial coloring, was introduced June 9 and referred to the House Commerce Committee.

Federal pre-emption—H. R. 3 (Smith of Va.), to modify the doctrine of federal pre-emption in such a way that a state law would not be nullified by a federal law on the same subject unless the federal law so provided, was reported by the House Judiciary Committee June 2 and was cleared by the Rules Committee June 5.

S. 3, a similar bill, was the subject of a hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee April 21. N.C.A. opposes application to food laws.

Food stamps—A number of bills designed to facilitate distribution of surplus foods to needy families were the subject of hearings by a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee June 4-8. N.C.A. opposes.

Industrial uses—Bills to provide programs of research on industrial uses of agricultural commodities were the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee Feb. 18-20, March 2-11, and April 21-23.

S. 690, to create an Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration within USDA, was reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee April 16.

Labor-management practices—S. 1555 (Kennedy-Cooper), to establish safeguards against improper practices in labor organizations and in labor-management relations, was passed by the Senate, with amendments, April 25, and is the subject of hearings by a House Labor Subcommittee.

Marketing of potatoes—S. 17 (Smith of Maine), to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, has been referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Marketing of turkeys—S. 430 (Engle) and H. R. 1344 (Sisk of Calif.), to provide for controls on the marketing of turkeys, have been referred to the Agriculture Committees. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Marketing orders and parity—H. R. 642 (Sisk of Calif.), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue a marketing order in effect even after parity is reached, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Marketing order regions—H. R. 1070 (Ullman of Calif.), to authorize the issuance of marketing orders on any or all production or marketing areas, rather than on the smallest regional area, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Premerger notification—The Attorney General has recommended legislation requiring prior notification before corporate mergers and acquisitions where the capital involved is more than $10 million. S. 442 (O'Mahoney-Kefauver), to require 60 days' notice prior to merger or acquisition of corporations having total book value of $10 million, was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and was ordered

reported, with amendments, to the Judiciary Committee.

Price increases—H. R. 4934 (McGovern of S. D.), to require advance notice and public justification before effectuating price increases in industries so heavily concentrated that monopoly or the threat of monopoly is present, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 215 (O'Mahoney), a similar bill, was the subject of public hearings concluded by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 5. N.C.A. opposes.

H. R. 6263 (Reuss of Wis.), including a provision requiring the President to hold public hearings on prospective or actual price or wage increases which "appear to threaten national economic stability," was approved by a House Government Operations subcommittee April 9. N.C.A. opposes.

Raw product bargaining—H. R. 1793 (Bow of Mich.), to authorize collective bargaining between cooperative associations of producers or handlers and processors or other purchasers, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Robinson-Patman functional discounts—S. 315 (O'Mahoney) and H. R. 929 (Rogers of Colo.), to require price differentials to wholesalers and retailers according to the character of their selling (not their buying), have been referred to the Judiciary Committees.

Robinson-Patman good faith defense—H. R. 11 (Patman), to restrict the "good faith" defense against a charge of price discrimination, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 11 was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and ordered reported, without recommendation, to the Judiciary Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

Unemployment compensation—H. R. 3547 (Karsten of Mo.) and other bills to amend the Social Security Act with respect to unemployment compensation, was the subject of public hearings by the House Ways and Means Committee April 7-16 and was considered in executive session May 13-14. N.C.A. opposes.

Wage-Hour—S. 1046 (Kennedy and others), which includes provisions to terminate the 7(b)(3), 7(c), and 13(a)(5) exemptions, and other bills to curtail exemptions and raise the minimum wage are the subject of public hearings begun by the Senate Labor Subcommittee May 7. N.C.A. opposes changes in the exemptions.

S. 1085 (McNamara and Clark), to provide minimum wage coverage for hired farm labor employed by large farm enterprises, has been referred to the Senate Labor Committee.

S. 1874 (Stennis), to define the "area of production" by statute and to broaden the application of section 13(a)(10), has been referred to the Senate Labor Committee.

Waste disposal facilities—H. R. 322 (Byrnes of Wis.), to authorize rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. N.C.A. supports.

FISHERIES LEGISLATION

Fisheries Assistance Act—A number of bills to provide a five-year program of assistance to depressed segments of the fishing industry were the subject of public hearings by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee April 1-2 and concluded by the House Fisheries Subcommittee June 11.

Fishermen's Protective Act—S. 971 (Magnuson), to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1954 to broaden protection of U. S. vessels, has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mortgage and loan insurance—S. 555 (Butler) and H. R. 3169 (Garmatz of Md.), to amend the Merchant Marine Act to provide mortgage and loan insurance on the cost of work in U. S. shipyards, have been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House MM&F Committee.

Polluted shellfish—H. R. 1244 (Colmer of Miss.), to prohibit the importation of polluted shellfish, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee and S. 2112 (Jackson and 6 others) has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

Salmon conservation—S. 502 (Bartlett-Gruening-Magnuson), to prohibit the importation of salmon taken by nationals of a country that permits gill netting at certain times and places, was the subject of public hearings by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee April 1-2 and May 4-5 and was considered in executive session May 13 but put over until the next Committee meeting.

H. R. 4293 (Pelly of Wash.), for the same purpose, was the subject of a hearing by the House Fisheries Subcommittee May 14.

Salmon predator—S. 1264, to extend and expand the program for the eradication of the dogfish shark on the Pacific Coast, was the subject of a hearing by the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee May 22.

Tuna quotas—H. R. 443 (Utt of Calif.), H. R. 447 (Wilson of Calif.) and H. R. 673 (Utt), to regulate the importation of tuna products, have been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Forthcoming Meetings

June 14-15—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Spring Meeting, Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph

June 14-17—Processed Apples Institute, 8th Annual Meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y.

June 16-17—Maine Canners and Freezers Association, Annual Meeting, Kennebunkport

June 21-24—American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 52d Annual Meeting, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 21-25—National Association of Retail Grocers, Convention and Exhibit, Chicago

June 21-26—Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States (AFDOUS), 63d Annual Conference, Bradford Hotel, Boston

June 24-25—National Red Cherry Institute, Spring Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

July 6-24—Midwestern Canners' Technician's School, co-sponsored by National Canners Association, Indiana Canners Association, Purdue University and can companies, Lafayette, Ind.

July 16-17—National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Summer Meeting, Catawba Cliffs Beach Club, Port Clinton, Ohio

July 20-22—International Apple Association, Inc., Fruit Convention, Seattle

July 29-Aug. 7—Canners' Technicians School, co-sponsored by National Canners Association, New York State Canners and Freezers Association and can companies, Experiment Station, Geneva

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